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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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LYCEO DE ARTES E OFFICIOS.

Among all the charitable enterprises of men there are none perhaps which confer greater benefits upon mankind than free schools. The immediate good growing out of them is apparent in every rank and avocation of life subjected to their influence, while the indirect, resultant good, springing up in the work, customs, language and home life of the people, in the general diffusion of knowledge, in the decline of crime, and in the material growth of the people, is simply immeasurable. It follows, therefore, that charities of this description are not always estimated at their real worth, even though they may be esteemed highly and be credited with uniformly good influences and results.

One of the institutions of this character, which is deserving of more than ordinary commendation, is the Imperial Lyceo de Artes e Offícios, the industrial school in Rua da Guarda Velha whose late inauguration of a department for girls has called forth so much favorable comment. This school was first established on the 9th of January, 1858, but through the lack of funds and a permanent building, the indifference of the public and the open hostility of the church, the first ten years of its existence afforded only the most meager results. In its conception, through all its early discouraging struggles, and now in its deserved success, this school has had one earnest, persevering man at its head—its director, Dr. Francisco Joaquim Bethencourt da Silva—and to his untiring devotion and work is principally due the great measure of success which has been finally attained.

The Lyceo was established for the purpose of giving free instruction to poor children and to the working classes. It had no other endowment fund than the generous purposes of its founders, and its early years were therefore full of fruitless struggles and constant disappointments. It was established at a time when such charitable enterprises were not so popular as now, and when there was little or no real interest in the condition and needs of the industrial classes. Instead of support, it even encountered the bitter hostility of the ultra-montanists who denounced its occupation of the sacristy of the church of S. Joaquim as "a profanation." A *vigário capitular* even solemnly announced that "Lucifer himself had established there a shop of carpentry and painting."

Against all this hostility on the part of the church, and against the utter indifference both of the government and of the public, the founders of the school struggled, almost without hope, until 1867, when the tide turned. A minister of state, Fernandes Torres, then had the courage to pay a small annual subsidy of 3,000\$ which the legislature had long before voted, but which had been thus far withheld. Then the Emperor gave further encouragement by personally visiting the school. Then the subsidy was elevated to 6,000\$, then to 10,000\$, then to 15,000\$, and then wholly withheld. In 1876 the government placed its present site, then occupied in part by the department of empire and in part by the national printing office, at the disposal of the

school, where it has finally become permanently domiciled. Since that time the enterprise has so rapidly prospered that it is now an institution of which this city may justly be proud. Under the new impulse given by its removal to so favorable a locality, the school has received a great many donations, with which it has been able to expend over 55,000\$ upon the buildings, and other large sums in the acquirement of necessary material for instruction.

The instruction given in this school has been perfectly free ever since its inauguration. Its doors are opened at night, the only time when many thousands of poor people can avail themselves of the privileges of instruction. The only restrictions imposed have been those made necessary by lack of funds; beyond that everything has been perfectly free. The services of those employed in its administration and in the beneficent work of teaching have been given gratuitously; in fact, the only salaries paid in the whole establishment are those of *three servants*. A better and more generous example than this cannot be found. This little volunteer army of teachers, now numbering 48 individuals, who are content to work without pay, have given gratuitous instruction since the beginning to 17,879 pupils, and are now instructing 1,042 pupils in the boys' school and 601 pupils in the girls' department. A work like this not only merits the hearty praise of the Brazilian public, but it deserves its profound gratitude. The first and only enterprise of its kind, it should be accepted as an example worthy of the warmest encouragement and emulation.

In conformity with the early plans of Dr. Bethencourt da Silva and his colleagues, the first available funds of the enterprise were devoted to the establishment of a girls' department as a part of the Lyceo, and this ambition was realized on the 11th of October last. New buildings were constructed in the enclosed grounds adjoining the boys' department and on the day mentioned the school was formally inaugurated with a full corps of volunteer teachers and 601 pupils. There was no waste of money in a pretentious building nor in useless furniture and ornamentation. The one object was to afford facilities for instruction, and to that end every effort was directed. Although simple in construction, the building is well arranged and is a model in the too-often neglected accessories of ventilation, cleanliness, and drainage. The two departments open freely into each other, and there is nothing apparent of that mistaken policy of sex seclusion, though as yet the class rooms are separate. Two large waiting rooms are furnished for the parents and friends of the pupils who attend them to and from the school.

In the matter of instruction the curriculum embraces a wide range of studies, from the elementary branches to the study of languages, algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry and design. In the girls' department the instruction comprehends drawing and music, besides the essential elementary branches. In a recent visit to this model school we found an earnestness on the part of this multitude of pupils which is rarely manifested in the ordinary schools. Coming

as they do from the poorer classes, and from the ranks of those who toil during the day, the sincerity and earnestness of their purpose was an admitted fact; but it must be confessed that the reality exceeded our expectations. We found crowded class-rooms absolutely free from every species of disorder, and we found pupils of all colors, and of all ages from ten to fifty years. We found boys with plinched, careworn faces whose eagerness to acquire an education was betrayed in every look and act, and we found young mechanics so intent upon the study of mechanical draughting that the coming and going of a curious visitor passed unnoticed. And through all this crowded building we found nothing untidy or unseemly either in the dress of the pupils or in the appearance of the halls, class-rooms, or closets. No wall, nor seat, the director informed us, had ever been defaced or marked; even a cat which has taken a strange fancy to the entrance hall, has lived there for years, through all this daily coming and going of restless boys, without one single kick or blow. In a business point of view—the business of imparting and acquiring an education—we have never yet seen anything superior to this unpretentious night school of the Guarda Velha. When we remember that this school is a private undertaking, supported by private contributions, managed by unsalaried directors and teachers, and open to all comers without charge, we can find no word of praise too eloquent to fitly characterize it. It is an enterprise, both in the results attained and in its daily administration, which reflects all honor and credit upon its director, Dr. Bethencourt da Silva, and upon his self-sacrificing and devoted corps of teachers.

SOME RESULTS OF "CHEAP SUGAR"

When the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii was pending in the Senate, it will be remembered, it was resolutely resisted by the Louisiana cane growers and the protectionist doctrinaires, on the assumption that it would assuredly be "ruinous" to home industry; in other words, that cheap coddee labor would enable the Hawaiians to undersell the already "protected" native product and send the unhappy planters of the Pelican state into bankruptcy, etc., etc. The fallacy, if not the selfishness, of the position was exposed at the time, and the practical workings of the treaty since have but emphasized and confirmed the exposure. So that the fact is, while the treaty has seemed to develop a variety of industries between the two countries that had no existence to any considerable extent before, the price of sugar in San Francisco today is actually higher than it is in the Atlantic markets and the Mississippi valley markets, where most of the Louisiana product is disposed of. Nobody has been or is going to be ruined by "cheap sugar." It is the Hawaiian planters that, in the first instance, derive advantage from free sugar; but in innumerable other instances the advantages are largely on our side, from the profitable market we have found there since the treaty for machinery, lumber, hardware, flour, wines, provisions, vegetables, fruits, etc. Our shipping also has largely benefited by this increased trade. Nor is this all. In some of the plantations American citizens have a large interest, and not a few of the superintendents, etc., are our own people; so that, it may be said, the island practically are in American possession. But for the treaty, which has made this commercial intimacy possible, it is a question whether the islands would not ere this have passed under the protection of some European flag.—*Commercial Bulletin*, New York, Nov. 4.

THE RIO DAS VELHAS SURVEY.

The members of the commission for studying the navigation of the Rio das Velhas, Minas Geraes, have lately returned to this city, having finished their work. It will be remembered that after the death of Col. W. M. Roberts while on his way to examine this river, Dr. Benjamin Franklin de Albuquerque Lima was appointed to succeed him. The selection of Dr. Benjamin was probably the best one that could be made, as he has unquestionably had more experience in this branch of the profession than any other engineer now in the country, having been for two years on a hydraulic commission on the rivers Araguay and Tocantins and having a few years ago been charged with a similar commission on the rivers Tietê, Paraná and Grande in the province of São Paulo.

The river proved to be in an extremely favorable condition for study, as the dry season of this year was exceptionally prolonged so that the level of the water was found to be somewhat below the mean low-water level and from 1 to 1½ meters below the level given as that of extreme low water by a previous commission. This fact alone fully justifies the measure adopted by the government of ordering a re-examination of the river which was moreover rendered necessary by the progress made in hydraulic engineering and river navigation during the last quarter of a century. The commission was so fortunate as to finish its studies of the river before the beginning of the rainy season, arriving at the mouth of the river October 10, two days before the first rain of the season.

The river was found to present at extreme low water, in the greater part of its course below Macalubas, a navigable canal of sufficient width and 1½ meters least depth. In many points this canal is interrupted for short distances by rocks which reduce its width or depth to such an extent that it requires improvement either by removing rocks or concentrating the water, or both. The works, however, are of a simple and comparatively inexpensive nature. In a relatively few number of points there are shallows caused by the division of the river into two arms, or by the existence of sand and gravel banks where some work will also be required. No single work is however of any great importance and the aggregate expense of establishing a navigable canal similar to that proposed for the São Francisco by the late Mr. Roberts, is estimated at about one million dollars giving a clear canal of a length of over 100 nautical leagues.

The country bordering the river is sparsely peopled and the present trade on its waters is nil, so that in the judgment of the commission any expense more than is absolutely indispensable to secure a means of communication in the cheapest possible manner, would not be justifiable at present.

The commission was accompanied by Prof. O. A. Derby who had thus an opportunity of greatly extending his geological studies of the important gold and diamond regions of central Minas. In order to still further improve the occasion offered by this trip, Prof. Derby separated from his companions at the mouth of the river and returned by way of the upper São Francisco valley, visiting the diamond fields of the Abaeté, the lead and silver mine of the same river, the rich forest zone of the Matta da Borda, the campos of the upper Paraná and the water-shed which under the name of the Serra das Vertentes has given rise to so much discussion among Brazilian geographers.

The October reduction in the public debt of the United States amounted to \$13,321,458.87, making a total of \$55,664,345.13 since July 1.

THE HISTORICAL EXPOSITION.

The formal opening of the Brazilian historical exposition was effected by their Imperial Majesties on the Emperor's birthday, December 2nd, at the rooms of the Biblioteca Nacional and in the presence of a large number of invited guests.

The object of the exposition is to bring together and exhibit all obtainable works relating to Brazil in public or private collections. These works, whether books, pamphlets, manuscripts, maps, newspapers, coins, or works of art, are duly classified and arranged with excellent method and taste in the rooms of the national library, where they are to be open to public inspection for the space of one month.

This praiseworthy project was conceived about one year ago by the efficient librarian, Dr. Benjamin Franklin de Ramiz Galvão, and was at once received with such general favor as to enable him to arrange a highly satisfactory and interesting exhibit. The collection now exhibited includes not only the works already existing in the library and the immense amount of valuable historical material presented to it in consequence of this project, but also a large number of collections and works loaned for the occasion by the Emperor, the various public departments and institutions, and by many private individuals.

The importance of the exposition will probably be best appreciated in an examination of its catalogue—a neatly-printed work of two volumes containing 1,607 pages, to which a supplement embracing late arrivals and works omitted is yet to be added. In its bibliographical section the catalogue contains 15,969 entries, divided into 14 classes; and in its art section 842 coins, notes and medals, and 3,579 portraits, paintings, engravings, etc.

The catalogue, which after all is the most important part of the exposition, will be of incalculable service to all who have occasion to study Brazilian subjects. Although compiled and printed in an extremely short time, and at high pressure as we may say, the work seems to have been exceedingly well done. A careful perusal will doubtless reveal defects, but in a hasty examination of its pages we have failed to find the evidences of slovenly work in composition and proof-reading which are so common in most Brazilian books. The [to Brazilian eyes] outlandish foreign titles have suffered less at the hands of the printer's devil—than poor imp who always bears the burden of all typographical short-comings—than has the mother tongue in many books that have come under our notice.

From the Ceylon Observer, October 14, 1882.

SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.

It is evident that a crisis is approaching in reference to the slave question in Brazil. A large and rapidly increasing section of the public in Rio and other large towns is strongly opposed to slavery, and they have now begun to discover that the law of gradual emancipation is a sham. At present it is estimated there are fully one-and-a-half million of slaves in Brazil, and we read in the outspoken Rio News that the slave population of São Paulo is actually increasing, and that the Indian slave trade on the Amazon is openly and vigorously practised. The law provides that all children born since 1871 shall be free after they reach the age of 21, and every year a certain sum is supposed to be laid aside by the government for the gradual redemption of the more unfortunate slaves, as for instance, the slave wife of a free man. There are, indeed, some Brazilian authorities who believe that in six or seven years a serious crisis will arrive from the practical abolition of slavery; but this anticipation is not justified by the progress hitherto made in manumission. The fact is that the proprietary and planting interest has hitherto controlled the government and the major portion of the press, and it is openly stated that the abolition movement is a purely theoretical one so far—a nice scheme on paper to please philanthropists and to justify Brazil in the opinion of civilized nations. Without compensation for the slaveholders and a substitute for slave labor, such as Chinese working under long

contracts, it is feared by many that abolition will be postponed *sine die*. It is possible, however, that the Brazil planters and their friends do not make sufficient allowance for the determination of the slaves themselves and of the urban philanthropists to make the law a reality and not a sham. By 1892, at furthest, a large proportion of the working slaves can legally claim their liberty, and every year thereafter a certain number will stand to be liberated. If there should be any attempt at tampering with this law, disturbance and resistance are certain to arise. Indeed, it may be that a convulsion of society is required in Brazil in order to wipe out in blood—in loss of life and property—the curse of slavery, for tolerating which, it is inevitably certain that a nation or community is always punished sooner or later. It is refreshing to read the outspoken way in which, at least, one journal in the Brazilian capital denounces slavery. In another column will be found long extracts on the subject from the Rio News, and among the most interesting is that which tells us of the resolution of several of the most influential journals of Bahia, either to refuse all slave advertisements or to hand the proceeds from such notices to the emancipation fund. When the press begins to educate the popular, and especially the slave mind in this way, we may feel sure that the days of slavery, as a national Brazilian institution, are numbered. But what is to take its place in maintaining the great plantation industries of the South American empire? That is a question more easily asked than answered. Philanthropists are strongly opposed to the substitution of the yellow Mongolian (under long contracts) for the black Negro or the Amazon-Indian. They say this will only mean another phase of slavery in disguise. Free immigrant labor has been tried in some cases with success, but it is as certain in the case of Brazil as it was in that of Jamaica and the West Indies generally, that the abolition of slavery will involve an immense falling-off in the area cultivated of plantations. Coffee production especially must be seriously affected for a considerable number of years, and the countries where free labor is the rule ought to be proportionately benefited. In the case of Southern India and Ceylon, the diminution in the Brazil crops may not be of much consequence unless the fungus-pest takes its departure or greatly modifies its attacks in the interval. But whether in cultivating the old staple, or the many new products, the planters and public of Ceylon—when they note the several disturbing phases of the slave question in Brazil—cannot be too thankful that the agricultural industries of this colony are based entirely on Free Labor.

From The Grower, New York, September 10.

THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

CHINA.

Sugar production must be very considerable in China if, with a population of 404,946,514 souls in China proper, and of 30,753,485 in the tributary countries, it has been able to spare the outside world 45,000 tons in 1877, as the official export tables show. A good deal of this sugar exported from China to countries in the Pacific is refined, granulated and white.

The largest Chinese city is Peking, with a population of 1,650,000; next to it comes Canton, with 1,500,000; then Tientsin, with 950,000. The latter are two of the nineteen ports thrown open to foreign trade. In these ports there are now established altogether 358 foreign mercantile houses, with together 3,607 principals and clerks. The English firms are the most numerous, counting no less than 226 establishments, with 1,616 principals and clerks. Next come the American houses—45—with 536 individuals, then 45 German firms with 362 individuals, 17 Russian with 78 persons, and 10 French with 298.

The income of the Chinese government amounts to 80,000,000 taels (the Haikau tael is worth \$1.50, American gold). Duties and tonnage dues alone were collected as follows:

	taels.	taels.
1866-70—average...	9,303,598	1876—average... 12,152,921
1873 do ...	10,977,082	1877 do ... 13,067,078
1874 do ...	11,197,272	1878 do ... 12,483,988
1875 do ...	11,968,109	

In 1874 China made its first loan in Europe of £627,675, paying 8 per cent. interest, and was paid for the issue at the rate of 95, not a big price, considering that this debt is secured by the customs' duties. Quite recently China has again entered the London market for a loan.

The Chinese fleet numbers 56 men-of-war, carrying altogether 283 guns, and manned by 5,860 marines and gunners.

China's trade with foreign countries fluctuates in amount a good deal. There are seasons when the rice crop falls short in some provinces, and when an unusually large importation of this article of food has to be made from Burmah, Cochinchina, etc., swelling the import figure very materially.

CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

	Net Import.	Export.		Net Import.	Export.
	<i>taels.</i>	<i>taels.</i>		<i>taels.</i>	<i>taels.</i>
1873.	73,999,903	77,549,919	1876.	70,269,574	80,850,51
1874.	64,360,864	66,712,868	1877.	73,431,896	67,445,02
1875.	67,803,247	68,912,929	1878.	70,804,027	67,172,17

	1877	1878
	in thousands of taels.	in thousands of taels.
United Kingdom...	15,994	27,784
Hong Kong...	27,600	15,258
India...	10,223	578
Straits & other British Colonies...	1,643	3,017
United States...	1,138	7,051
European Continent, Russia etc.	251	5,036
Russia, through Odessa...	627	512
Russia, through Kiachta, overland...	3,815	3,207
Japan...	3,527	1,870
Other countries...	1,541	1,026
Totals...	76,066	67,445
Re-export...	2,832	2,384
Net totals...	73,234	67,445

The chief port is Shanghai, through which the import in 1878 reached 49,117,000 taels, while the export was 28,304,000; next to it comes Canton, then Fouchow, and Amoy and Swatow.

ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

NET IMPORT.

	1877	1878
	Thousands of taels.	Thousands of taels.
Opium...	30,258	32,263
Cotton Goods...	18,800	16,029
Wools...	4,627	5,043
Metals...	4,348	4,178
Sundries...	14,901	13,291
Total...	73,234	70,804

EXPORT.

	1877	1878
	Thousands of taels.	Thousands of taels.
Black Tea...	27,235	27,237
Green Tea...	4,338	3,422
Brick Tea...	1,759	1,345
Silk and Silk Goods...	22,755	25,120
Sugar...	3,725	1,864
Sundries...	7,633	8,178
Total...	67,445	67,172

MARITIME MOVEMENT—ENTERED AND SAILED.

	1877	1878
	no. tons.	no. tons.
Steamers...	13,708	10,655,695
Sailing vessels...	5,099	1,347,966
Of these, British...	18,807	11,983,591
Chinese...	9,042	6,497,932
American...	6,032	3,974,514
German...	3,446	2,611,218
Other flags...	1,376	496,508
Total...	17,806	11,524,916
Other flags...	911	438,675
Total...	18,807	11,983,591

This movement appears larger on paper than it really is, inasmuch as it includes the coastwise trade in which all foreign flags participated, the same as they share in river navigation, in which two items China is more liberal in dealing with foreign flags than the United States. There are no railroads so far; for the one from Shanghai to Wonsung, ten miles, opened June 30, 1876, was destroyed by order of the government in 1877. Now, however, railroads are to be built in good earnest. There are 8,000 post offices spread over eighteen provinces; in fifteen of the latter the cost of keeping up this service is altogether 2,000,000 taels per annum. Of telegraphs there are three small land lines of together about twelve miles. The Chinese language is not adapted to telegraphing; the telephone will therefore be extensively introduced instead.

As for the tea export it remains about steady, taken as a whole. The competition of tea from Japan and British India with that from China, the latter (India tea) in England, and the former in the United States, just about furnishes the current increase in the amount of tea consumed in these countries. China, with an annual production and consumption of tea of some 1,400,000,000 pounds, is indeed less affected by any extra competition in the article than most people would suppose, because of the comparative smallness of the amount sent abroad when held against the enormous absorption at home. A very considerable amount of tea goes overland to Russia via Kiachta, the so-called brick tea, so popular in the latter country.

The figures we have given show the vastness of Chinese foreign trade, but its magnitude may any day be very much reduced, so far as the import is concerned, should China, as seems to be contemplated, put a stop to the opium trade from India. There are now shipped from the United States to China some 32,000,000 yards of plain and colored cotton goods on an average every year, and a good deal of quicksilver from California.

Two iron lighthouses have recently been erected by the United States government, one of which is situated at the White Rock, Narragansett Bay, where the steamer *Rhode Island* was lost. It is of cast iron, and consists of the foundation pier in three sections, 8 feet high each, and with 40 pieces in each section. Upon the top of the pier is a four-section lighthouse, crowned by the lantern, the whole being 66 feet above the water line. Other iron lighthouses are to be built for Connecticut and also for Border Flats, Fall River.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—An epidemic of small-pox has broken out at Iguape, São Paulo.

—The assassination of a machinist on the Dom Pedro II railway took place at Palmeras on the 2nd inst.

—The police force of the province of Minas Geraes for the year 1882-83 is fixed at 1,000 men, beside the various officers.

—The *Gazeta* of S. Luiz do Parahytinga, São Paulo, says that the next coffee crop in that locality will be abundant.

—The October receipts of the Pará custom house were 944,811\$926, against 613,826\$228 in the corresponding month of 1880, and 709,131\$617 in 1879.

—Counselor Martin Francisco has been elected to the General Assembly from the 6th district of São Paulo. The legislature as well as slavery would seem to be a necessary of life.

—The arrest of counterfeiters and the capture of false notes, has been so frequent here and in São Paulo lately, as to warrant grave apprehensions as to the real condition of the currency.

—The *Diário de Santos* complains that the new city improvements company of Santos is supplying that city with a very inferior quality of gas, and refuses to attend to the protests made by the people.

—The voting population of the province of Pará under the present law is 7,376, against 642 under the old law. The total population of the province in 1872 was 259,821, of which 27,199 were slaves.

—The *Aurora Barranquense*, of Barra Mansa, says that a "real phenomenon" exists in that place in the shape of a three-year old girl who has no tongue. The child can not pronounce a single word. "May be it's a 'real miracle' also!"

—Another murder occurred at Contingallo on the 15th ult., one Manuel Martins Rodrigues being shot by José de Souza. The *Correio* says that for a long time not a week has passed without the occurrence of a murder in that municipality.

—The municipal councils of Campinas, Pindamonhangaba, Ilt, and others, are petitioning the provincial government of São Paulo for the suspension of the new tax upon coffee, imposed by the last provincial assembly.

—The October receipts of the Pará postoffice were 5,241\$659, against 1,904\$130 during the same month last year. With so decided an increase in revenue, there should be a corresponding improvement in the service. On the contrary, however, the service is notoriously bad.

—The Rio Grande bar has again become so bad as to seriously obstruct commerce. The coasting steamer *Cruzeiro* was obliged to receive passengers and mails outside the bar on the 25th ult. This deplorable state of affairs is causing great agitation at Rio Grande—and justly so.

—A correspondent of the *Jornal do Recife*, writing from Nazaré, Pernambuco, says that there is no personal security whatever in that locality. The neighborhood is filled with outlaws and cutthroats who are strong and numerous enough to defy all attempts to put them down.

—The October receipts of the Rio Grande custom houses, according to the *Gazeta de Porto Alegre*, were as follows:

Porto Alegre.....	187,579\$156
Rio Grande.....	158,106\$758
Uruguayana.....	72,783\$516
Pelotas, mesa de vendas.....	32,569\$982

—A project is under consideration in Pará for the laying out of a boulevard between the *Ponte de Pedras* and the wharf of the Amazonas company. The estimated cost is 639,466\$081. This includes paving and the planting of trees. The one real—or one-twentieth part of a cent—in the estimate is probably intended to pay for an odd tree or paving stone—it is not announced which.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The construction works on the Petropolis railway are being prosecuted with great activity.

—The formal inauguration of work on the "Rio Grande e Bagé" railway took place on the 28th ult.

—The contract for the Tietê branch of the Sorocabana railway, São Paulo, was signed on the 25th ult.

—The receipts of the Santo Antonio de Padua railway during the quarter ending September 30 amounted to 58,520\$716.

—The September receipts of the Baturité railway were 34,986\$948, and the expenditures 16,490\$125, leaving a surplus of 18,496\$823.

—The October receipts of the "Recife ao São Francisco" railway amounted to 71,069\$968, and the expenditures to 61,468\$762.

—The October receipts of the "Macahé e Campos" railway amounted to a total of 148,829\$280, of which 125,711\$360 were received from freight traffic, which included 3,031.7 tons of coffee and 3,425.5 tons of sugar.

—The formal inauguration of the Central Bahia railway did not take place on the 2nd inst. because of the elections. It will probably occur on the 11th.

—The August receipts of the "Bahia ao São Francisco" railway amounted to 30,618\$980, and the expenditures to 43,344\$460, leaving a deficit of 12,725\$480.

—A new provincial law of Minas Geraes, No. 2,818, of the 24th October, provides that no subventioned railway contract shall be considered valid unless the grantee or company shall maintain at his or their cost a fiscal engineer appointed by the government.

—An accident occurred on the "Razende e Arêas" railway on the 24th ult., which resulted in some damage to a passenger car and slight bruises to a few passengers. Owing to the bad condition of the track the rails were parried by the locomotive causing the passenger car to leave the track.

—The inauguration of the first section of the "Natal a Nova Cruz" railway, Rio Grande do Norte, took place on the 28th of September. From that date to the 31st October the receipts were 5,988\$465, and the expenditures 9,315\$130, showing a deficit of 3,326\$665. The traffic was composed of 9 first-class and 543 second-class passengers, and 510.5 tons of freight, baggage, etc.

—The receipts and expenditures of the Paulo Afonso railway during the quarter ending September 30 were as follows:

	receipts	expenditures
July.....	3,934\$595	28,648\$445
August.....	1,529 617	27,920 672
September.....	49,148 720	

The work of construction is going forward slowly.

—In response to a petition from Diogo Rodrigues de Vasconcellos and others for a concession to build a narrow-gauge railway from Sorocaba, São Paulo, to Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, the minister of agriculture says that he does not deem it prudent to grant such a favor as it will open the way for future guarantees and will conflict with the lines already projected into the interior. This decision will be generally commended.

—The controversy between the "União Mineira" and "Jaz de Fôra ao Piauí" railways of Minas Geraes relative to an intrusion by the latter's surveys upon the privileged zone claimed by the former, has been settled by the president of the province in favor of the Piauí line. The original concession to the União Mineira line specified a zone of 20 kilometers, and this was not changed until after the privilege was granted to the other road. The Piauí line approaches within 22 kilometers of the first at a place called Sant'Anna.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, November 24.

—Importers continue to complain of dull times.

—The English Bank of the River Plate opened its doors on the 15th.

—Estancia lands are on a steady advance in all directions.

—From all directions reports come of the fine condition of the camps.

—The cattle in the South camps are in good condition.

—The extension works on the railways are being pushed forward with energy, and, all things considered, the republic is in a very flattering condition.

—Messrs. Mullhall & Co. have received permission from the municipality to pave six squares with patent wooden blocks, around the whole of the Plaza Once.

—It is said on good authority that the government will receive paper and gold on an equal footing the 1st of December, which will be tantamount to a resumption of specie payment.

—In Rosario there is a demand for bags for wheat, and it is common report and belief that the wheat crop will turn out more than the average amount and generally of a fair quality.

—There being now a sufficiency of gold and silver at the National mint, work has already begun there, and we may now expect to see national gold and silver coin before the end of the year.

—Among the most important of the new public buildings to be erected in this city, we may mention the new Exchange, which is to take the place of the old "Bolsa," which has been found too small for the requirements of our growing commerce.

—The general budget of expenditure for the year 1882 has been sanctioned. The total amount is nearly 90 millions of pesos. The estimates of expenditure of the Provincial and Hypothecary Banks, of the Western railway, and of the pawn office are still awaiting the sanction of the Chamber.

—The vessels to take part in the South Pole expedition are the *Cabo de Hornos*, the *Bahia Blanca* or *Palingones*, a steam lighter and another vessel to be chartered for account of the Geographical Institute.

—Shearing is progressing in the camp, in some districts of which the want of hands is badly felt. This may be accounted for by the extra work to be found at the colonies in Santa Fé and elsewhere, and on the various railway extension works which give employment to great numbers of men.

—A Belgian colony is about to be established in this country, as the result of the efforts of Sr. Don Eugenio Schepens, who has gone to considerable expense in order to bring into effect what he is certain will prove a most successful undertaking. This will be the first colony of this nationality ever tried here, and it is hoped it will prove sufficiently encouraging to bring out many more. The colonists have already left Antwerp, and may shortly be expected in this port.

—From the provinces, particularly Corrientes and Entre Rios, where the governments have not gained the confidence of the people in any desirable degree, we are sorry to hear of rumors of a disquieting nature, which, whilst they cannot amount to anything very serious, cannot fail to affect the progress of the districts in which they occur, and to destroy the confidence of those whose knowledge of the country is limited.

—Mr. Kay, the well-known shipbuilder of San Fernando, has launched a beautiful little steamer, built for Mr. P. Blanch of this city. She was christened the *General Garfield*, and measures 50 feet in length 9 feet beam, depth of hold aft, 9 feet 9 in. Her saloon forward measures 5 feet 6 in. She has horizontal tubular boilers, and direct acting engines. She is to be employed in the river service. Mr. Kay has laid the keel of another small steamer for Mr. Blanch, which will be ready by the 1st of the year.

—The late storm, which, among so many other disasters, appeared to have given "le coup de grace" to the expectations of the promoters of the Continental Exhibition, by blowing away the framework of their palace which was rapidly approaching completion in the Plaza Once de Setiembre, seems now to have stirred up the flagging energies of the friends of the undertaking throughout the republic, and to have made them exert themselves afresh on its behalf, by doing which they have already more than covered all the loss they sustained through the storm, and come into the possession, through loans, extra subsidies and subscriptions, of a larger fund than there was any probability of their obtaining previously.

—In noticing the approaching marriages of five young ladies residents of Buenos Aires, our enterprising colleague of that city, the *Herald*, describes the first as "lovely," the second as "charming," the third as "amiable and accomplished," the fourth as "lovely," and the fifth as "enchanting." What a paradise Buenos Aires must be! Are they all thus, colleague? or are you giving us just a little taffy? We are quite prepared to admit that the young men are all "gallant," "promising," "valiant," and "hopeful," for it might be dangerous to do otherwise; but as to the young ladies—is there not one blessed exception to all this wealth of talent and loveliness?

RAPID WORK IN THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Yesterday (Oct. 27) the Willamantic Company did some work against time, in which the old father was vanquished. One of the features of the day's doings was to be the making of two suits of clothes from the seed cotton. A little after sunrise a few individuals, on hand for the occasion, stepped into one of the cotton patches on the grounds and almost in a twinkling the cotton was picked and ginned. At twenty minutes to 7 it started on its way. Entering first the Kitson picker, at seven o'clock it went to the Foss & Pevey cards; thence to the railway head, built by the Lowell Machine Company. Then it rapidly found its way to the speeder, built by the City Machine Company of Providence. From there it went to the Falls & Jenks frame, and was soon what the observer was ready to pronounce thread. This was taken to a Crompton loom and the process of weaving commenced. As soon as the cloth emerged from the loom, it was taken to the dye house of N. Spencer Thomas and dyed. As soon as dyed, it was taken to the Wheeler & Wilson exhibit, where the suits were cut out—one for Governor Colquhoun and one for Governor Bigelow. The silk, which had been furnished by Cheney Brothers, and which was of American manufacture, was ready. The cutting was done by Atlanta's favorite tailor—Mr. Grosse. The button-holes were made at the rate of two a minute by A. L. Phelps, of New York, on the National Machine Company's button-hole machine. As the day closed the suits came completed from the hands of the tailors, and in the evening the governors were handsome black suits, made from cotton that at sunrise dangled from the stalks.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution*.

COFFEE-LEAF DISEASE IN JAVA.

The coffee-leaf disease during the past year has not only continued to spread in the plantations at the westward end of the island of Java, but has also appeared in several gardens in the central region. As the subject in question is unfortunately of interest to some of our colonies, the notes furnished by her Majesty's Consul in regard to it may prove to be of some value. A commission was appointed by the government of Netherlands India to investigate the origin of the disease, and their report tends to show that it is mostly met with on poor or worked-out ground, and that the succession of wet seasons has greatly spread the contagion. It is, however, hoped that a recurrence of normally dry years will cause a marked decrease in the percentage of trees attacked. The presence of the disease is in Java detected in two ways, viz., either by the appearance of light green spots on the upper side of the leaf, or by the presence underneath of an orange-colored kind of dust. In plants severely attacked, the leaves turn black or brown, and rapidly fall off. The chief government inspector in Java recommends the adoption of the following simple measures for the suppression of the disease:

1. The hoeing up of the ground surrounding the trees beyond the spread of the branches to the depth of about 6 inches, leaving the clods turned up intact.

2. The construction of ditches or holes about 18 inches deep between every intermediate row of plants, distributing the earth dug out proportionately over the garden.

3. In irregular gardens, or wherever the construction of ditches is impossible, the formation of holes about 18 inches in diameter at an interval of every four trees, dispersing the turned-up earth among the plants.

5. The careful manuring of the ground at the distance of about a foot from the stem of each tree, and covering the manure with earth.—*Colonies and India*.

—It seems that the trial of Julius Caesar's new balloon *Victoria* in Paris, on the 8th ult., was announced by cable not only to the Emperor, but to several journals in Paris, Pernambuco, etc. Before so many cable dispatches, those who have unnecessarily doubted the successful issue of this trip to Paris may well remain silent. The dispatch says that "the balloon conquered the wind"—a result which could have been attained in no other part of the world. It is clear that this trip to Paris—crossing the Rubicon into Gaul, as it were—was the very thing to insure success. It is to be regretted that the inventor did not once more make use of that old dispatch from Gaul: *Veni, vidi, vici*.

THE United States Supreme Court (Justice Bradley) has just rendered a decision against the government in a case (U. S. vs. *Dora M. French*) involving the compulsory employment of a shipping commissioner in the discharge and payment of crews of vessels employed in the West India trade. Heretofore the commissioners have compelled the shipmasters to employ them and pay their fees; the Supreme Court now decides against them and leaves the matter open for the recovery of the fees heretofore paid under protest.

THE total export of coffee from Ceylon during the commercial year ending September 30th, according to the *Ceylon Observer*, amounted to 453,758 cwt., of which 415,456 cwt. were plantation and 38,302 cwt. were native. The comparative exports for the last five years were as follows:

	plantation cwt.	native cwt.	total cwt.
1880-81.....	415,456	38,302	453,758
1879-80.....	622,396	47,308	669,614
1878-79.....	767,293	57,216	824,509
1877-78.....	551,046	69,246	620,292
1876-77.....	851,001	91,846	942,847

THE pressure upon the people caused by the protective duties at present levied in Canada appears to be making itself increasingly felt. The *Toronto Globe* in the course of an article upon this subject, remarks:—"Never since the beginning of things was legislation established by the direction of a small class fair to the mass of people whom it concerned. Arranged to suit the wishes of the few manufacturers who could not produce without duties in their favor, the tariff is necessarily unfair to the great body of Canadian workers. In demanding the abolition of the protected manufacturers' privileges the people ask for nothing but fair-play. They want a fair-play tariff that will enable them to make the best bargain the Englishman offers, without forcing them to pay more because the protected manufacturer does not offer so good a bargain, and this tariff the liberals will assuredly give them after the next general election."

—The aggregate September receipts of the several custom houses of the empire amounted to about 7,800,000\$.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 15th, and Royal Mail packet of the 24th. of the month.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 3RD, 1881.

The 2nd instant was the 56th birthday anniversary of His Majesty, Dom Pedro II, forty-one years of which have been actually spent on the Brazilian throne. To a man who has lived so quietly and so temperately as he has done, fifty-six years have not passed the prime of life, and this is pre-eminently the case with the Emperor; but when we consider that over forty years of this period have been spent in the actual administration of an immense empire, these fifty-six years become invested with a significance which rarely enters within the bounds of an ordinary career. Thus far, it may be said, the life of the Emperor has run evenly and smoothly. It has been exempt from the physical infirmities of mankind to a remarkable degree; and the political dangers which have now and then arisen within it, have been of so slight and transitory a character as in no wise to disturb his sense of security, either as a man or as a ruler. It has been a quiet life, even as his reign has been a peaceful one. And it is the popular wish that both may continue thus for many long years to come.

THERE are many indications that the secondary elections which are to take place throughout the empire during the early part of this month will be very hotly contested, and will not pass off so quietly as the first. As far as known the first elections resulted in the choice of about sixty candidates, or less than half the required number. In cases where an absolute majority is lacking the law requires a second election in which only the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes will be permitted to enter. This requirement prevents all compromise and compels a continuation of the contest between the two strongest men. In such a contest it will be impossible to avoid an aggravated rivalry and a bitter struggle.

At a meeting on the 28th ult. of the commission under whose direction the recent coffee exposition was held, and of the several exporters who served upon the jury, a definite plan for the exhibition of samples abroad was finally adopted. It was decided to prepare seven collections for exhibition in New York, London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Montreal and Buenos Aires. The first five collections will be composed of 200 samples of 50 kilos each, and the last two collections of 150 samples of 25 kilos each. It is designed to make each collection comprehend a complete exhibit of the varieties exhibited in this city. This of course will be a task of very slight difficulty, as the 1,200 samples on exhibition really comprised comparatively few varieties. Where the grades are identical the commission will probably seek to select those varieties grown in different localities which may present some slight variations in quality and appearance.

The commission, we are informed, will present a report on this exposition and its results in a short time, which will ultimately form a part of the final report of the whole enterprise.

AMONG the departures by the French packet *Gironde*, on the 1st instant, was that of Sr. Joaquim Nabuco, who leaves Brazil with the purpose of taking up his residence in London. At the beginning of his canvass for a seat in the next General Assembly Sr. Nabuco announced his purpose of basing his candidacy upon the question of abolition, and, in case of defeat, of withdrawing for a time from Brazilian political life. The elections came, and the result showed the country to be practically unanimous against abolition. Not one of the little abolition party in the last legislature, which it was hoped to increase in the next, has been returned. This result, unfortunate as it certainly is, makes it clearly apparent that the time is yet far distant when the abolition cause can hope to gain a secure foothold. Until that time comes the only recourse is the private promotion of abolition principles among the people, through the avenues always left open to every man—the press and the platform. In this work Sr. Nabuco believes that he can accomplish even more good from London than were he to remain in Brazil. It is his purpose to establish himself in England in the practice of his profession, especially in that branch relating to Brazilian law; and he will also undertake the highly important task of writing the London correspondence of the *Jornal do Commercio*. Sr. Nabuco's departure from Brazil will be sincerely regretted even by those not in sympathy with his abolition sentiments, as through his withdrawal Brazil loses one of her most promising sons.

It is worthy of note that the consul general of Portugal in this city has called for sealed proposals for the purchase of forty slaves belonging to the estate of a deceased Portuguese subject, José Bento Rodrigues Guimarães, of S. José do Rio Preto. For many years Portugal has figured in the world's history not only as a non-slaveholding country, but also as one of those who joined vigorously in the effort to put down the slave trade. It has long been known that Portuguese subjects living abroad have become slave-holders and slave-dealers, but those are practices which can be charged against other anti-slaveholding people as well. Illegal and unjustifiable as these practices are—especially so in the cases where British subjects are concerned—we believe that the cases have been extremely rare where a high official of such a country has given his sanction to them. In this instance we have a public and official acknowledgment, on the part of the Portuguese consul-general, that Portuguese subjects can possess property in slaves and that such property is legally entitled to the protection of Portuguese law. It is here proposed to sell the slaves of a Portuguese subject through a Portuguese official. This act is a virtual admission of the right of a Portuguese subject to hold slaves in a foreign country and to employ the laws of Portugal in the judicial sale or transfer of such property in the settlement of his estate. In view of the fact that this practice has been in vogue for many years, we beg leave to ask Barão de Wildick for a reference to the law by which he is permitted to recognize and sell slaves as property. If slavery is prohibited in Portugal, how can a Portuguese official give a title to such property abroad? If the slave traffic is obnoxious to the Portuguese government, how can the buying and selling of slaves be recognized by a Portuguese consul? If these practices are authorized

by law and treaty, as this advertised sale warrants us in believing that they are, then it is desirable that such authorization should be known throughout the world. It is desirable to know in what sense slavery can be legally wrong in the small kingdom of Portugal, and legally right in all the rest of the world.

As we are now just entering upon the uncomfortable season, and as we have not been abroad for some time, we beg to call the attention of the government to the desirability of sending us to Europe on a commission. It has become a well established practice to place a little healthful recreation within the reach of eminent and deserving citizens through this medium—the commission affording both the excuse and the means. It matters little what the government delegates us to study, always providing the commission does not exact too much work and does not take us too far from Paris. We might be sent to report upon Julius Caesar's balloon experiments, providing we are not required to go up with him; or to fiscalize the new ironclad, providing we are not required to go down with it. We are willing to help Dr. Liais study the transit of Mercury, or Dr. Araújo the transit of Venus, or Dr. Sodré *sic transit mundi*. We are thoroughly conversant with fog-horns—our contemporaries will kindly spare us the customary joke—and we are perfectly *au fait* on lighthouses. As far as music is concerned we will undertake to study it all winter, or we will study and make unlimited plans for public buildings. The Paris reservoir, after which our own Pedregulho was modeled, is as familiar to us as the catacombs. We'll even undertake to work up all the important systems of drainage employed in Europe, disagreeable and unhealthful as such a study may be. And then there are those new cities for which models must be prepared, and the Ilha Grande naval city which must first be constructed on paper, and those endless Matto Grosso railways which are to traverse a trackless wilderness in order to tap that inexhaustible mine of ipêcuanha found on the upper waters of the Paraguary and Tapajós. We'll do anything, providing we are sent to Europe to accomplish the task. We place our modest claim before the government at this time, because it is now the time for going away. The commission season has already opened in Paris, and every steamer is taking away new aspirants for a share in its festive labors. We long for the Bois de Boulogne and the Jardin Mabille; we long to serve our country! Our alien condition should not stand in our way, for the Eighth amendment has wiped out all distinctions of nationality, and the foreign-born citizen may now stand shoulder to shoulder with the native in all the trials and responsibilities of citizenship—even in those of commissions.

THE conclusion of our judicious contemporary, *The Ceylon Observer*, that "it is as certain in the case of Brazil as it was in that of Jamaica and the West Indies generally, that the abolition of slavery will involve an immense falling-off in the area cultivated of plantations," is one which will admit of some very important modifications. In the first place, the anticipated falling-off in the area cultivated is not a necessary result of abolition. We are firmly convinced that a just and generous policy on the part of the planters, if entered into at once, will result in the retention on the plantations of a very large percentage of the blacks now held there as slaves. In the United States the freedmen have proved themselves to be not only the most valuable but the most trustworthy laboring element that can be procured, and this fact is heartily acknowledged by the ex-slaveholders themselves.

Through certain local causes it must be admitted that the Brazilian slaves are more degraded than were those of the southern United States, but still they are amenable to the same influences and give good promise of contributing largely to the same results. In a few isolated instances they have shown an eager willingness to enter into an equitable arrangement with their masters not only for the purchase of their freedom, but also for continued service as paid laborers; and in these instances they have shewn themselves to be as trustworthy as any other class of people. Were the planters so disposed they may easily avail themselves of these good qualities of the blacks and retain a very large proportion of them. We fear, however, that this will not be done, and out of this blind adherence to the old system, and the aggravated sense of injury on the part of the slaves under a process of gradual emancipation, will come the evil of which the *Observer* speaks. In the second place, Brazil has already a very large population of idlers who, if employed, could easily prevent any industrial decadence through the abolition of slavery. As long, however, as labor is degraded and degrading, and as long as the present systems of class legislation and taxation are kept up, these idlers will remain as they are. It is clear, therefore, that the remedies for any and all losses arising from abolition, are here in abundance. If they are employed, then either the present area of cultivation will not be diminished, or a smaller area will be better cultivated and more productive. In either case the country will lose nothing in a material sense, while gaining in a moral sense an immeasurably higher position among the nations of the world. We believe it to be a mistake to lay so much stress on this possible loss in the productive industries of the country through abolition, because it leads to a blind determination on the part of the planters to continue the present system and postpone the final change just as long as possible.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The Princess Imperial and Conde d'Eu are expected up to the 10th inst.

—A trial was made with a new marine fire engine at the custom house on the 29th ult. The results were good.

—The government has instructed the London agency to pay for 20 subscriptions to our Parisian contemporary, *Le Brésil*.

—In an *avis* of the 25th ult. the minister of agriculture instructs the director-general of the telegraph department that the telephone company of this city is authorized to put up its lines with its own employees, and that its right to the exclusive use of the telephone exchange system should be respected.

—The telegraph department has resolved to put the St. Petersburg convention tariffs into force in Brazil. Hereafter the rate will be 400 reis per word between Pará and Pernambuco, between Pernambuco and Rio, and between Rio and the southern frontier. The double rate on foreign languages has been abolished.

—In accordance with a commission from the minister of marine Dr. Adolpho Pinheiro sailed for Europe on the 24th ult. for the purpose of studying meteorological establishments. Dr. Pinheiro will also study lighthouses and the employment of electricity in them.

—An ordinance of the municipal council of the 25th ult. imposes a penalty of indemnification, 30\$ and eight days imprisonment for tearing up or otherwise injuring any of the trees or shrubs planted in the Campo da Acclimação. The penalty for a repeated offense will be increased to 60\$ and 30 days imprisonment.

—According to the semi-monthly bulletin of the board of health for the last half of October (16 days), published a few days since, the total number of deaths during that period was 435, or an average of 27.2 per day. This gives an average annual rate of 30.5 per thousand. The total number of deaths for the first half of November was 424, or a daily average of 28.2. This gives an annual average of 31.7. In the last period there were 3 deaths from yellow fever.

—The national industrial exposition has been again postponed. The Emperor has named the 12th instant for its formal inauguration. Exhibits will be received up to the close of to-morrow, the 6th inst.

—We are glad to note that our good friend Dr. R. H. Gunning, has given the Lyceo de Artes e Officios not only his cheque for 500\$, but has also promised a birthday gift of a fine piano and an annual prize for the girls' department.

—We regret to see that our colleague, the *Cruzeiro*, is in difficulties. Notwithstanding the radical differences between our views on economic questions, we shall sincerely regret to see the *Cruzeiro* suffer loss, either materially or in influence.

—It is announced that over one half of the Botanical Garden Rail Road stock has been sold to several important capitalists in this city, backed by the Banco do Brazil. Some of our contemporaries are now tacking in great stress of weather, but the *Globo* is running before the wind with bare poles.

—Among the departures from this port on the Pacific Mail packet *Arancia*, which sailed on the 28th ult., was Pearson Morrison, Esq., superintendent of the well-known S. João d'El-Rey Mining Company. Mr. Morrison visits England for the benefit of his health, and will be absent for only a short time.

—Mr John C. White, *chefe de affairs* of the United States, has sent a message to the municipal council of this city, and called in person on its president, to thank them in the name of the United States government for the message of condolence which the said municipal council directed to him on the occasion of the death of the late President, General Garfield.

—Great credit is due to the *Jornal do Recife* for compiling the results of the late elections from the daily reports, and publishing them in a concise list. This list is now being widely published. According to the latest summary the elections had resulted in the selection of 42 liberals and 24 conservatives. The second elections will occur on various dates during the early part of this month.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Meteorological observations taken at Braz, in the city of S. Paulo, during the month of October 1881, by the

Companhia Cantareira e Escolas.

Lat. 23° 34' 59" S. W. (Greenwich).
Long. 46° 34' 40" W. (Greenwich).
Height of barometer, 5.935 ft. above mean sea level.
Do of rain gauge, 2.375 ft. do.
Mean pressure at 9 a.m., 27.688 inches; at 9 p.m., 26.775 inches.
Mean pressure corrected and reduced to 30° Fahr., at mean sea level at 9 a.m., 30.009 inches; at 9 p.m., 30.015 inches.
Mean temp. of air at 9 a.m., 67° 7"; at 9 p.m., 63° 37" Fahr.
Mean temp. of max. in shade, 80° 0" min. in shade 57° 3" Fahr.
Mean temperature of Grass minimum therm. 52° Fahr.
Highest reading of max. of therm. in shade (19th) 94° 4".
Lowest reading of min. of therm. in shade (24th) 48° 4".
Lowest reading of Grass minimum therm. (15th), 40° 9" Fahr.
Mean temp. of dew point at 9 a.m., 67° 7"; at 9 p.m., 59° 7" Fahr.
Mean elastic force of vapor at 9 a.m., .544 in. at 9 p.m., .518 in.
Total rainfall for the month, .837 inch.
Maximum fall of rain in one day, .07 inch.
Rain fell on 8 days.
Fog on the mornings of 1 day, and evening of 1 day.
Dew on the mornings of 3 days, and evenings of 5 days.
Thunder and lightning on the 20th.
Lightning seen, but thunder not heard, on 19th and 21st.
Thunder heard, but lightning not seen on 6th and 23rd.

HENRY B. JOYNER,

A.M.I.C.E., F.R.C.S. & F.M.S.
Engineer in chief.

COMMERCIAL

December 3rd, 1881.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1000), gold 27 d.
do do do do do in U.S.
do do do do do in U.S.
do \$1.00 (U.S. coin) in Brazilian gold, 1837
do of £1. stig. in Brazilian gold, 83859

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day, 22 1/2 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 82 1/2 d.
do do do do do in U.S.
coin at \$4.80 per £1. stig. 44.50 cts.
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1 stig.) in Brazilian currency (paper), 9247
Value of £1 sterling " " " 10 787

EXCHANGE.

Nov. 23.—The market to-day was firm but inactive, there being but little private paper and, at the same time, few bankers. The Banco Commercial maintained its previous rates of

22 1/2 on London
47 on Paris
24 1/2 on Portugal.

at which the other banks also drew though they did not adopt them officially. Private paper was negotiated at 22 1/2—22 1/2 on London and 42 1/2—42 1/2 on France. Sovereigns 118 1/2 cash.

Nov. 24.—The English Bank and the Banco Commercial affixed to-day the following rates:

London 22 1/2 90 djs
Paris 47
Hamburg 528
New York 2480 3 djs
Portugal 24 1/2

the other banks remained without rates but also drew at 22 1/2 on London and corresponding rates on other place. The market continued firm but inactive. Private paper on London was passed at 22 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 118 1/2 cash.

Nov. 25.—The market to-day continued in the same position as yesterday with limited transactions in bank paper at 22 1/2 on London and in private paper at 22 1/2—22 1/2 on London and 42 1/2 on France. Sovereigns 118 1/2 sellers, 118 1/2 buyers.

Nov. 26.—The Banco do Commercio adopted to-day the rates previously adopted by the English Bank and Banco Commercial, viz:

London 22 1/2
Paris 47
Hamburg 528
New York 2480
Portugal 24 1/2

The market continued firm but inactive. Private paper was negotiated at 22 1/2—22 1/2 on London and 42 1/2 on France. Sovereigns 118 1/2 sellers, no sellers.

Nov. 28.—The New London & Brazilian Bank adopted to-day officially the rate of 22 1/2 on London which thus became general in all the banks, the rates on the other places being:

427 on Paris
527—528 on Hamburg
2480 on New York
24 1/2—24 1/2 on Portugal

Small transaction were effected at 22 1/2 bank and 22 1/2—22 1/2 private paper on London and 42 1/2—42 1/2 private paper on France, the market continuing firm. Sovereigns sold at 118 1/2 cash.

Nov. 29.—The market to-day presented no alteration, the banks continuing to draw at yesterday's rates. Private paper was negotiated at 22 1/2—22 1/2 on London and at 42 1/2—42 1/2 on France. Sovereigns 118 1/2 buyers, no sellers.

Nov. 30.—The banks maintained the rate of 22 1/2 on London and the corresponding ones on other places, but the market continued inactive. Private paper was negotiated at 22 1/2—22 1/2 on London and at 42 1/2—42 1/2 on France. Sovereigns 118 1/2 sellers, 118 1/2 buyers.

Dec. 1.—The banks affixed the following rates:

London 22 1/2 90 djs
Paris 47
Hamburg 527
New York 2480 3 djs
Portugal 24 1/2 90 djs

The business done was unimportant at 22 1/2 bank and 22 1/2 private paper on London, the latter continuing very scarce whilst, at the same time, there are few takers of bank paper. Sovereigns 118 1/2 sellers, 118 1/2 buyers.

—The time for receiving without discount the treasury notes of 200\$ "02 estampa" and 1000\$ "04 estampa" has been extended to the 30th June, 1882.

—The November returns of the custom house, at this port show the total receipts to be 3,448,313\$545 as follows:

Imports 2,668,978\$015
Despacho maritimo 10,715 226
Exports 763,874 409
Other sources 2,745 812
Total 3,448,313 545
Deposits 23,092 381
Reservations 37,050 123
Laland revenue returns 524,815 834

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

November 22.
24 Six per cent apolices 1,085 000
9 do 1,085 000
10 do (outs. sale) 1,090 000
20 National Loan of 1879 do 1,140 000
50 Banco do Brazil 299 000
150 Sorocabana R.R. till 15th Dec., buyers opt. 125 000
50 Sorocabana debentures of 500 90 7/8
25 Sorocabana debentures of 1000 (outs. s.) 84 1/2
100 Navegacao Brasileira 255 000
130 Carris Urianas 255 000
455 do for 26th inst. 255 000
50 Docas D. Pedro II 130 000

November 23.
5000\$ Six per cent apolices of small amounts (o.s.) 1,075 000
180 Banco do Commercio serie 2 80 000
100 Petropolis R. R. 175 000
124 Leopoldina R. R. 229 500
25 do 229 000
100 do 230 000
100 Macacé e Campos RR. 243 000
100 Leopoldina deb. par
300 Carris S. Christino 380 000
158 Carris Urianas 270 000
50 Docas D. Pedro II 120 000
25 S. Isabel do Rio Preto 150 000
214 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (6c) 94 1/2 7/8
11 Confianca Insurance (outs. sale) 47 000

November 24.
5 Six per cent apolices 1,085 000
3 do 1,085 000
13 do 1,088 000
90 do 1,090 000
5000\$ do of small amounts 1,075 000

100 Banco Mercantil de Santos 230 000
30 Carangola R.R. 190 000
30 Docas D. Pedro II 130 000
2 Macacé e Campos debentures 93 7/8
100 Leopoldina deb. par
25 Banco Predial hypoth. notes (outs. s.) 82 1/2
November 25.
108 Six per cent apolices 1,000 000
21000\$ do of small amounts 1,080 000
50 Banco do Brazil 300 000
200 Banco Industrial 238 000
100 Docas D. Pedro II 135 000
50 do (outs. s.) 140 000
150 do for last day of transfer 140 000

25 Minas de Capapava, S. B. 60 000
100 S. Isabel Rio Preto 190 000
99 Leopoldina deb. par
32 Sorocabana deb. of 100\$ 84 1/2

November 25.
7 Six per cent apolices 1,066 000
8 do 1,090 000
7000\$ Provincial apolices (outs. s.) 102 7/8

100 Banco do Commercio 224 000
70 Docas D. Pedro II 138 000
50 do 139 000
50 do 140 000
100 Docas D. Pedro II for last day of transfer 142 000
100 Carris Urianas for 30th inst. 271 000
100 Carris Villa Isabel 225 000
100 do (outs. sale) 230 000
27 Carangola R.R. 195 000
50 S. Isabel Rio Preto 190 000
25 Macacé e Campos RR. 243 000
200 Sorocabana R.R. till Jan. 31, buyers option 123 000
100 Leopoldina R.R. 230 000
50 Le polidina debentures 109 500
6 Sorocabana deb. of 500 90 7/8
33 Banco Predial hypoth. notes 81 7/8
25 Allianz Insurance (outs. sale) 27 000

November 28.
40 Six per cent apolices 1,090 000
21 Banco Rural 250 000
40 Previdente Insurance 16 000
100 Docas D. Pedro II 138 000
122 Sorocabana R.R. 120 000
11 Carangola R. R. 195 000
180 do 200 000
170 do for December 20th 200 000
118 Minas de Capapava, S. B. 55 000
30 Leopoldina debent. par
400 Banco Predial hypoth. notes 81 7/8

November 29.
34 Six per cent apolices 1,085 000
26 do 1,090 000
11 do (outs. sale) 1,085 000
1500\$ Six per cent. apolices of small amounts 1,085 000
8 National Loan of 1868 1,160 000
50 Banco do Brazil 300 000
114 Banco Predial 152 000
350 Docas Dom Pedro II 138 000
100 Carris Villa Isabel for last day of transfer. 230 000
50 Sorocabana R.R. 120 000
200 do till Jan. 31, buyers opt'n 123 000
50 Sorocabana deb. of 500 90 7/8
9 Macacé e Campos debentures 95 7/8
104 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (6c) 94 1/2 7/8
400 Banco Predial hypoth. notes 81 7/8
30 Previdente Insurance (outs. sale) 16 500

November 30.
27 Six per cent apolices 1,085 000
5 Five p.c. apolices of 1,000\$ and 8 of 400\$ 84 1/2
61 Banco do Brazil 300 000
40 Argos Fluviense Insurance 550 000
110 Confianca Insurance 55 000
100 Minas de Capapava, S. B. 55 000
50 Macacé e Campos RR. 240 000
50 Sorocabana R.R. for Jan. 31, buyers opt'n 123 000
65 Santa Isabel Rio Preto 200 000
100 Espirito Santo e Campos 85 000
380 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (6 and 15c) 94 1/2 7/8
150 Banco Predial hypoth. n. 81 7/8

December 1.
5 Six per cent apolices (outs. sale) 1,090 000
1 do do 1,085 000
2 do of 500\$ do 1,080 000
3 do of 100\$ do 1,080 000
50 Banco Predial 155 000
25 Docas D. Pedro II 135 000
30 Leopoldina R.R. 230 000
200 Sorocabana R.R. 120 000
80 Macacé e Campos RR. 245 000
100 Confianca Insurance 125 000
200 Sorocabana R.R. for Jan. 15 (outs. s.) 125 000
11 Macacé e Campos deb. 95 7/8
700 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (6\$ 15c o.s.) 96 1/2
350 Banco Predial hypoth. n. (outs. sale) 81 7/8

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 3rd, 1881.

Exports.

Coffee.—Our last report was on the 23rd ult. Since then the market has been very quiet and inactive with the exception of one day, the 26th, when a reduction of 100—200 reis per 10 kilos on the better grades produced some activity which, however, was checked again next day in view of the fresh decline reported by cable from consuming markets.

The sales were the 23rd ult. amount to 84,850 bags and the total sales for the month since the 4th ult. amount to 234,140 bags against 475,450 bags in the preceding month. Currency prices have declined 100 reis per 10 kilos for the lower grades and the sterling cost of coffee to-day shows a decline of 11 p.c. for prime, 21 p.c. for good, 16 p.c. for fair and fair to good, and 6 d. to 7 d. per cwt. for channel cargoes, as compared with the cost on the 23rd ult.

The clearances have been:

United States bags
Nov. 23 Richmond Gr lug Margaretha 3,500
24 Galveston Nor luk Jernsen 3,500
25 New Orleans Sw lug Frithby 5,000
26 New York Br str Biela (8 & 646 Santos) 17,513
30 Baltimore Am bk Adelaide 6,461
Dec. 1 New Orleans Nor bk Alcindor 5,000
Europe.
Nov. 24 Southampton, Havre Br str Tugns 10,648
24 Marseilles Fr str La France 8,305
24 Lisbon f. o. Sw lug Johanna Adelaide 3,100
25 Hamburg Gr str Argenshina (& 843 Santos) 7,328
26 Liverpool, Havre lug str Capersk 1,605
26 Liverpool, Havre lug str Gironde 1,605
26 Havre Fr str Belgina 110
30 Lisbon f. o. Dan lug Margaretha 3,600
30 Oporto Port bgn Tentibus 1,800
Elsewhere.
Nov. 23 Halifax Fr str Comte d'En 580
23 River Plate Br str Britannia 240
28 do do Temera 100
30 Port Natal Dan str Am 2,340

The total : cargoes in November were:

for United States 212,753 bags, against 137,391 in Oct. 1880
" Europe 190,924 " 227,820 "
" Canada 580 " 7,102 "
" C. of Good H. 1,545 " 7,102 "
" River Plate and 2,345 " 3,617 "
" West Coast 2,345 " 3,617 "

total 415,054 375,930

and the total clearances during 11 months from January 1st to Nov. 30th amount to

1,955,808 bags for United S. against 1,668,918 in 1880
1,759,186 Europe " 1,955,535 "
580 Canada " 7,102 "
96,052 C. of G. H. " 7,102 "
46,823 R. P. & W.C. " 44,793 "

3,845,419 bags 2,977,667

showing an increase of 868,782 bags over the clearances in the same period of last year, viz:

283,890 bags increase to United States
556,691 Europe
580 Canada
23,617 C. of G. H.
4,930 Cape of Good Hope
868,782 bags
2,977,667

Receipts during the month of November have averaged

12,154 against 14,061 bags per day in Nov. 1880
" 12,569 " 1879
" 13,201 " 1878
" 7,882 " 1877
" 9,778 " 1876

and the total receipts at Rio during the 5 months since July 1st amount to

2,158,739 bags against 2,055,474 bags same period 1880
1,800,251 " 1879
" 1,716,976 " 1878
" 1,474,159 " 1877
" 1,334,824 " 1876

We quote, per 10 kilos:

Washed 48 1/2—68 500
Superior 4 900—3 150
Good first 4 300—4 350
Regular first 3 750—3 900
Ordinary first 3 550—3 550
Good second 2 850—3 050
Ordinary second 2 400—2 600

and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:

Prime United States 5 150—5 54 12.02 cts
Good " 4 350—4 77 10.33 "
Fair to good " 4 100—4 54 10.16 "
Fair " 4 000—4 44 9.85 "
Good Channel 3 650—4 7 9.62 "
Fair " 3 450—3 92 8.88 "
Low " 2 800—3 11 7.10 "

(f. o. b. ex freight and commission, exchange 22 1/2 in sterling and at par in American gold.)

Stock is estimated to total at 340,000 bags.

The market closes quiet at the above quotations.

Total clearances of coffee from Rio de Janeiro during the 5 months from July 1st to Nov. 30th.

DESTINATION	1881	1880	1879
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	734,199	664,444	609,785
Baltimore	177,257	218,717	248,184
Hampson Roads E. o.	3,500	3,500	3,500
Richmond	3,500	3,500	3,500
Charleston	11,923	8,075	10,660
Savannah	9,500	5,000	16,700
Mobile	129,354	176,771	113,434
Galveston	38,002	18,508	29,258
St. Thomas f. o.	4 00	12 000	
Key West f. o.	—	—	—
Total	1,610,489	1,055,604	1,154,786
EUROPE			
Channel f. o.	—	3,600	—
Havre	68,854	101,547	34,780
Antwerp	99,644	54,375	21,179
North of Europe & Baltic	257,776	191,320	119,570
Liverpool, London & Southampton	109,422	121,768	87,145
Bordeaux	30,288	31,118	7,001
Lisbon f. o.	55,568	66,166	78,055
Portugal	7,206	2,616	24,935
Mediterranean	136,589	131,683	74,369
Total	761,271	789,103	422,584
ELSEWHERE			
Canada	580	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	34,48	41,394	28,750
River Plate & West Coast	20,55	25,42	3,805
Total	75,620	66,816	34,555
UNITED STATES	1,110,489	1,055,604	1,154,786
Europe	761,271	789,103	422,584
Elsewhere	75,620	66,816	34,555
Total	1,947,380	1,831,523	1,592,925

Total clearances of coffee from Rio during the 11 months from January 1st to Nov. 30th.

DESTINATION	1881	1880	1879
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	1,324,254	1,054,088	1,345,797
Baltimore	495,799	567,484	450,292
Hampson Roads E. o.	3,500	3,500	16,656
Richmond	3,500	3,500	3,600
Charleston	—	3,500	—
Savannah	17,799	11,582	16,160
Mobile	18,045	5,000	23,745
New Orleans	210,616	177,668	189,320
Galveston	45,500	18,800	33,035
St. Thomas f. o.	4,000	4,000	—
Key West f. o.	—	—	4,346
Total	1,958,008	1,668,918	2,115,077
EUROPE			
Channel f. o.	30,971	18,900	21,787
Havre	807,784	514,587	135,117
Antwerp	253,773	103,448	27,179
North of Europe & Baltic	495,799	366,617	287,637
Liverpool, London & Southampton	257,776	296,768	197,407
Bordeaux	87,700	90,668	19,407
Lisbon f. o.	116,710	94,947	124,118
Portugal	17,793	6,999	4,665
Mediterranean	258,431	189,955	126,666
Total	1,750,181	1,593,535	1,070,179
ELSEWHERE			
Canada	580	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	96,052	74,491	60,469
River Plate & West Coast	46,823	44,793	29,779

Imports.
Flour.—The arrivals consist of
 2,460 barrels per *Harriet* from Trieste
 1,000 half bags per *Antonia* from Russia
 4,899 barrels per *Harriet S. Jackson* from New York
 2,950 " *Campagna* from Baltimore
 4,100 " *Gry Eagle* from do
 3,290 " *Kongshyd* from Richmond
 830 half bags per *Aracua* from Valparaiso

and the total arrivals during the month of November have been 35,959 barrels, viz:

29,779 barrels American
 2,460 " Trieste
 11,230 bags Chili and River Plate
 35,959 barrels.

The sales during the month amount to 34,969 barrels and stock in first hands to day consists of 45,000 barrels.

We quote:

Trieste	22 \$500—23 \$500
Gallego	22 \$500—23 \$500
Huxol	22 \$500—23 \$500
Damul	22 \$500—23 \$500
O'Dance	21 \$500—22 \$500
Mc Canne	21 \$500—22 \$500
Baltimore	22 \$500—23 \$500
St. Louis	22 \$500—23 \$500
River Plate	20 \$500—21 \$500
Chili	19 \$500—20 \$500

but the market is less firm in view of the large supply and consequently increased stock.

Pick Flour.—There have been no further arrivals and the market continues firm with a good demand at 44 \$000 per dozen.

There have been no arrivals during November, and the total arrivals for the 11 months since January 1st amount to 615,499 feet

against 7,130,437 feet in same period 1880.

White Pine.—There have been no arrivals and the market continues firm at 110 reis per foot.

The arrivals in November were 112,650 feet and the total arrivals since January 1st amount to 3,427,732 feet

against 2,498,245 feet in same period 1880.

Spruce Pine.—Without supply prices continue nominal. We believe 37 \$000—38 \$000 per dozen would be paid.

There were no arrivals during November and the total arrivals since January 1st amount to 84,433 feet

against 1,544,331 feet in same period 1880.

Sawdust Pine.—The arrivals consist of

549 dozen per *Vigilant* from Stockholm

which had been sold before arrival.

The market continues steady at 25 \$000—41 \$500 per dozen.

The arrivals in November were 2,818 dozen and the total arrivals since January 1st amount to 11,750 dozen.

Kerosene.—The arrivals consist of

5,500 cases per *Frank Russell* from New York.

The market is somewhat firmer and prices have advanced to 7 \$000—7 \$500 per case for *Devon's* Brilliant.

The arrivals in November were 23,795 cases and the total arrivals since January 1st amount to 375,195 cases against 424,450 cases in same period 1880.

Lard.—The arrivals have been:

1,000 kegs per *Harriet S. Jackson* from New York

500 " *Campagna* from Baltimore.

The arrivals in November were 6,837 kegs and to cases and the total arrivals since January 1st amount to 72,361 kegs, 340 cases against 93,340 kegs, 607 cases and 1,150 puns in same period 1880.

The market is firmer and prices have advanced to 450 reis per lb. for *George*

440 " " " *New York*

440 " " " *New York*

Rice.—No arrivals. Market unchanged at 8 \$500—9 \$00 per barrel.

The arrivals in November were 400 barrels and the total arrivals since January 1st amount to 7,627 barrels

against 4,939 " in same period 1880

Turkey Oil.—There have been no further arrivals and the market continues firm at 600—650 reis per kilo.

The arrivals in November were 400 cases and the total arrivals since January 1st amount to 4,093 cases

against 3,445 " in same period 1880.

Hay.—The arrivals consist of

665 bales per *Union* from Rosario.

Market unchanged at 71—73 reis per kilo for *Rosario*

The arrivals in November were 665 bales and the total arrivals since January 1st amount to 23,305 bales.

Wool.—The arrivals have been:

725 bags per *La France* from River Plate

346 " *Cyrena* from do

The market remains firm at 3800—3850 per bag.

The arrivals in November were 9,579 bags and the total arrivals since January 1st amount to 34,188 bags.

Woolen Cloth.—The arrivals consist of

1,009 bags per *La France* from River Plate

2,465 *Cyrena* from do

3,999 " *Rosario* from do

1,298 " *Gruve* from do

Market steady and prices unchanged at 48 \$000—49 \$00 per bag.

The arrivals in November were 16,935 bags and the total arrivals since January 1st amount to 116,756 bags.

General.—There have been no arrivals and market is unchanged.

We quote:

English 7 \$500—8 \$500

German 6 \$500—7 \$500

French 7 \$500—8 \$500

The arrivals in November were 1,375 cases, all from Hamburg, and the total arrivals since January 1st amount to 56,300 cases, viz:

41,431 cases English

13,168 " German

1,701 " French

total 56,300 cases

Coffee.—The arrivals consist of

610 tons per *Albion* from Cardiff

2,901 " *Anglo India* from Liverpool

1,907 " *Alber D. Cooper* from Cardiff.

513 " *Glen Affon* from Swansea

50 " *Harriet* from Liverpool

298 " *Rosario* from New Castle

1,008 " *Miner* from Cardiff

900 " *Petra* from Sunderland

1,590 " *Shera* from Cardiff

all in companies' accounts.

In the absence of sales prices continue nominal.

The arrivals in November were 23,860 tons, viz:

18,393 tons from Cardiff
 2,420 " Liverpool
 1,324 " Sunderland
 513 " Swansea
 408 " Greenock
 278 " New Castle
 20 " Hamburg
 23,860 tons.

against 23,839 tons coal and 580 tons coke in Nov. 1880

and the total arrivals during the 11 months since January 1st have been 213,903 tons coal and 1,264 tons coke

against 182,265 " 1,538 " in same period 1880

Coffee.—The arrivals consist of

2,721 tubs Canadian per *Union* from Gaspe

1,303 " *Maria Georgiana* from N. Carl's

Retail prices are maintained at 22 \$000—26 \$000 per tub.

The arrivals in November were 1,841 tubs Canadian and 339 cases Norwegian, and the total arrivals during the 11 months since January 1st amount to

tubs 24,438 Canadian

38 cases do

10,799 " Norwegian

63,275 packages

Butter.—The arrivals have been

80 barrels per *Mazui* from Liverpool

30 cases " *Vigilant* " Stockholm

130 barrels " *Harriet* " Liverpool

51 " " *Derwent* " Southampton

165 " *Each* " Liverpool

108 cases " *Hannover* " Bremen

We quote, as before:

Duss (Hills & Bell) 7 \$600—7 \$600

Tenness 4 \$500—5 \$000

Guinness' Stoot 7 \$500—7 \$500

German, Carlberg 7 \$500—7 \$500

do Cavallo 7 \$500—7 \$500

do sundry brands 5 \$000—5 \$500

The arrivals in November were 130 cases and 996 barrels.

Butter.—Arrivals:

5 cases per *Trent* from Southampton

1300 " 180 barrels " *Belgium* " Havre

1407 " 170 " " *Ville de Rio* " do

38 " 150 " " *Isaurore* " Bremen

80 " 120 " " *Pascal* " New York

and the total arrivals in November amount to 296 cases and 675 barrels.

We quote:

French, in barrels, 1 \$000—1 \$150

do in tins 1 \$000—1 \$100

Danish 1 \$000—1 \$100

Italian, Fucilli 1 \$000—1 \$100

do Modesto Gilone 1 \$000—1 \$100

Amer. can 840—850

per lb.

December 1st, 1881.

Coffee.—Market quiet at 43 \$000—45 \$000 per 100 lbs for super.

Receipts last week averaged 7,485 bags per day.

Stock to day 110,000 bags.

PORT OF MARAHO.

November 17th, 1881.

Cotton.—Prices have advanced to 46 \$000 per kilo.

Arrivals are not large.

Sugar.—The market has become firmer and 125—135 reis per kilo is being paid.

Freight.—To Liverpool 36d and 10 1/2 % and 30d and 10 1/2 % per steamer, 36d and 10 1/2 % and 23d per sailing vessel. To New York 24d and 5 1/2 % per ton for sugar.

Exchange.—22 1/2 %—23 1/2 % 90 days.

Diamonds.—8 1/2 %—9 1/2 % bank, 10 1/2 %—12 1/2 % private bills.

—The official valuation of the October exports from the port of Para amounted to a total of 2,289,772 \$000, in which the principal items were:

Rubber 1,895,648 \$539

Cacao 225,680 \$00

Cashmere 13,043 \$00

The destination of the exports, with values, was as follows:

Great Britain 1,325,599 \$66

United States 584,407 \$75

France 279,988 \$50

Brazilian ports 65,256 \$10

Portugal 39,574 \$63

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 22.

CARDIFF.—Br bk *Albion*; 427 tons; Montgomerie; 55 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

N. YORK.—Am lug *Harriet S. Jackson*; 497 tons; Bawn; 67 ds; coal to Rio de Janeiro.

ROSAIO.—Gr bn *Antonia*; 179 tons; Abrams; 20 ds; flour to Brades & Co.

NOV. 23.

LIVERPOOL.—Br bk *Anglo India*; 1,594 tons; Crown; 74 ds; coal to Rio de Janeiro.

—Dan bgn *Maria*; 166 tons; Svarre; 50 ds; sundries to J. Moore & Co.

CARDIFF.—Am ship *Alber D. Cooper*; 1,363 tons; Humphrey; 49 ds; salt to Messageries Maritimes.

CADIZ.—Sw bgn *Charlotte*; 190 tons; Skantz; 47 ds; salt to order.

BALTIMORE.—Br bk *Campagna*; 277 tons; Walker; 47 ds; flour & lard to F. Clemente & Co.

N. YORK.—Br bgn *Frank Russell*; 174 tons; Drew; 57 ds; sundries to order.

ROSAIO.—Br bk *Union*; 384 tons; Webb; 21 ds; hay to order.

NOV. 24.

STOCKHOLM.—Sw bgn *Picant*; 232 tons; Sundberg; 81 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co.

SWANSEA.—Br bk *Glen Affon*; 295 tons; Jones; 56 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

LONDON.—Sw bgn *Azel*; 339 tons; Hagstrom; 47 ds; salt to order.

LIVERPOOL.—Dan bgn *Harriet*; 165 tons; Lindner; 61 ds; sundries to Norton & Megaw & Co.

BALTIMORE.—Am lug *Gry Eagle*; 442 tons; Tobey; 35 ds; flour to Phillips Bros. & Co.

N. CASTLE.—Nor bgn *Risk*; 192 tons; Swensen; 54 ds; coal to J. C. Pacheco.

NOV. 25.

GASPE.—Br bk *Union*; 170 tons; Dain; 49 ds; codfish to Hime Zehla & Solvén.

CARDIFF.—Br bk *Maxwell*; 971 tons; Marshall; 56 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

RICHMOND.—Nor bk *Kongshyd*; 264 tons; Michaelson; 65 ds; flour to Phillips Bros. & Co.

B. AYRES.—Dan bgn *H. J. Baager*; 136 tons; 12 ds; jerked beef to A. Wagner.

NOV. 27.

SUNDERLAND.—Nor bk *Petra*; 625 tons; Falkenberg; 58 ds; coal to A. Wagner.

CARDIFF.—Br bk *Shelia*; 566 tons; Robinson; 55 ds; coal to order.

N. CARBURY.—Br bgn *Maria Georgiana*; 98 tons; Leblanc; 64 ds; codfish to order.

B. AYRES.—Br bk *Rosalia Evans*; 208 tons; Evans; 14 ds; Indian corn to A. de S. Pinto.

NOV. 29.

CONCORDIA.—Sw bgn *Julius*; 185 tons; April; 20 ds; jerked beef to Hime & Zehla.

NOV. 30.

MARSHALL.—Dan bgn *Maria*; 190 tons; Hime; 61 ds; sundries to Belva Cortin & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOV. 22.

LONDON.—Br bk *Carl Johan*; 322 tons; Janson; coffee.

Nor bgn *Zavista*; 132 tons; Prinsad; coffee.

CONCORDIA.—Br ship *King George*; 1,607 tons; Melville; ball.

BARBADOS.—Br bk *Petra*; 431 tons; Crobie; ballast.

BARMA.—Br bk *Alber*; 318 tons; Hedy; ballast.

NOV. 24.

NORTHERN PORTS.—Br bk *Belle*; 164 tons; Miller; sundries.

NOV. 25.

N. ORLEANS.—Br bgn *Edina*; 253 tons; Wyatt; coffee.

VALPARAISO.—Br bk *Austria*; 1,123 tons; Darkin; ballast.

NOV. 26.

GALVESTON.—Nor lug *Victory*; 276 tons; Swensen; coffee.

PENSACOLA.—Br bk *Dorothy*; 775 tons; Craig; ballast.

ARACAJU.—Br bgn *Rohit*; 157 tons; Briar; ballast.

ARACAJU.—Br lug *Canada*; 158 tons; Laventure; ballast.

NOV. 26.

RICHMOND.—Gr lug *Marguerite*; 264 tons; Dait; coffee.

PERNAMBUCO.—Am lug *Carrie Hecke*; 306 tons; Simonsen; ballast.

ARACAJU.—Nor bk *La Gloria*; 590 tons; Andersen; ballast.

NOV. 27.

LISBON.—Br bk *Sw bgn Fohkush*; 174 tons; Olsson; coffee.

N. ORLEANS.—Sw bgn *John*; 213 tons; Petersen; coffee.

PERNAMBUCO.—Port bk *Danish*; 288 tons; Santos; sundries.

NOV. 29.

CADIZ.—Br bgn *Blanchard*; 264 tons; Le Proq; ballast.

ARACAJU.—Sw lug *Sjofors*; 164 tons; Zimerson; ballast.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

EMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
General Apolices, currency					
339,069,100\$000	335,397,100\$000	" " " "	6 1/2%	1,000,000	1,080\$000
		" " " "	"	500 000	"
		" " " "	"	500 000	"
		" " " "	"	200 000	"
2,151,500 000	1,999,400 000	" " " "	5 1/2%	1,000 000	84 1/2%
		" " " "	"	500 000	"
119,600 000	119,600 000	" " " "	4 1/2%	1,000 000	"
7,489,500 000	5,267,000 000	Provincial apolices of Rio de Janeiro	6 1/2%	500 000	102 1/2%
7,772,500 000	5,720,000 000	" " " "	"	500 000	"
27,600,000 000	16,582,000 000	National Loan of 1884 gold	"	200 000	1,255\$000
8,400,000 000	7,300,000 000	" " " "	"	500 000	"
44,830,000 000	59,235,000 000	National Loan of 1889 gold	4 1/2%	1,000 000	114 1/2%
7,065,000 000		" " " "	"	500 000	"

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

CAPITAL	SHARES	RESERVED	PAID UP	VALUES	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST QUOTATION	LAST DIVIDEND
BANKS								
33,000,000\$	165,000	All	200\$	All	All Banco do Brasil	8,754,213\$58	209\$000	10\$000 July 1881
8,000,000	40,000	All	200	All	All Banco de Portugal	2,118,943 088	280 000	9 500 July 1881
12,000,000	60,000	All	200	All	All Banco Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	1,105,541 877	240 000	9 500 July 1881
1,000,000	50,000	All	200	All	All English (limited)	£ 150,000	135 000	12 sh Jun 1881
5,000,000	25,000	All	200	All	All Industrial e Mercantil	575,000\$000	138 000	5\$000 July 1881
4,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	All Mercantil de Santos	250,474 259	250 000	10 000 July 1881
4,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	All Banco Fidejussor	12,335 330	155 000	5 000 July 1881
4,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	All New London and Brazil	£ 165,400	11 1/2	11 sh Oct 1881
15,000,000\$	75,000	All	200\$	All	All Banco do Commercio	444,253\$013	324 000	9\$000 July 1881
RAILWAYS								
1,000,000\$	5,000	All	200\$	All	All Petropolis	89,730 470	175 000	8\$000 July 1881
7,500,000	37,500	All	143\$00	All	All Macaé e Campos	103,795 128	245 000	9 500 July 1881
15,000,000	75,000	All	200	All	All do debentures	95 1/2%	615 1/2%	interest
4,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	All Sorocaba	278,691 200	220 000	8 1/2% June 1880
		All	200	All	All do debentures	90 1/2%	67 1/2%	interest
2,400,000	12,000	All	200	All	All Leopoldina	81,350 279	200 000	8 1/2% July 1881
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All	All do preferred ob.	25 000	100 000	interest
600,000	3,000	All	200	All	All Niteroyense	160 000	100 000	interest
9,000,000	45,000	All	200	All	All S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro	160 000	100 000	interest
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All	All do with right to subord. shs.	160 000	100 000	interest
800,000	4,000	All	200	All	All Uniao Valenciana	34,600 000	15 500 1/2%	Feb. 1881
TRAMWAYS								
4,000,000\$	20,000	All	200\$	All	All S. Christovam	183,493 950	380 000	13 000 July 1881
4,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	All Botanical Garden	1,541	5 000	July 1881
700,000	3,500	All	100	All	All S. Paulo	18,795 188	120 000	5 000 July 1881
700,000	3,500	All	100	All	All Campes e S. Sebastiao	16,435 451	135 000	8 000 July 1881
540,000	2,700	All	100	All	All Pelotas	10 000	10 000	July 1881
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All	All S. Luiz do Maranhão	20 000	20 000	July 1881
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All	All Porto Alegre	20 000	20 000	July 1881
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All	All Villa Isabel	20 000	20 000	July 1881
3,000,000	15,000	All	200	All	All Montevideo	2,800 000	1 500	July 1881
1,200,000	6,000	All	200	All	All Niteroy	10 000	10 000	July 1881
1,200,000	6,000	All	200	All	All Brazil	17,081 663	271 000	10 000 July 1881
5,400,000	27,000	All	200	All	All Carris urbanos	90 1/2%	6 700	interest
NAVIGATION COMPANIES								
1,800,000	9,000	All	300\$	All	All Uniao e Industria	180,000 000	105 000	15 000 June 1879
1,800,000	9,000	All	300	All	All Magé Sapacaia	100 000	100 000	July 1881
4,000,000	20,000	All	200\$	All	All Brazilera de Navegacao	507,483 785	255 000	10 000 July 1881
600,000	3,000	All	200	All	All Espírito Santo e Campos	300,000 000	85 000	8 000 July 1881
200,000	1,000	All	100	All	All Uniao Niteroyense	100 000	100 000	July 1881
6,000,000	30,000	All	200	All	All Ferry	100 000	100 000	July 1881
700,000	3,500	All	200	All	All Paulista	89,172 045	130 000	6 000 July 1881
700,000	3,500	All	200	All	All Amazon Steam Navigation	50,000	150 000	9 sh July 1881
700,000	3,500	All	200	All	All Fluy de Santos (Café)	200,000 000	75 000	10 000 July 1881
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All	All Nacional de Navegacao	103,019\$20	320 000	10 000 May 1881
600,000	3,000	All	175\$	All	All S. João da Barra e Campos	12,500 000	170 000	7 000 July 1881
INSURANCE								
8,000,000\$	40,000	All	1,000\$	All	All Fidelity	225,000\$000	210 000	20 000 July 1881
3,000,000	15,000	All	1,000	All	All Argos Fluminense	305,794 780	550 000	37 000 July 1881
2,100,000	10,500	All	1,000	All	All Comfusa	173,750 000	135 000	8 000 July 1881
800,000	4,000	All	200	All	All Nova Permanente	180,123 753	345 000	12 500 July 1881
500,000	2,500	All	1,000	All	All Nova Regeneracao	21,418 792	200 000	6 000 Jan. 1880
4,000,000	20,000	All	1,000	All	All Integridade	160,000 000	50 000	3 000 July 1881
8,000,000	40,000	All	1,000	All	All Previdente	200,000 000	75 000	10 000 July 1881
5,000,000	25,000	All	1,000	All	All Popular Fluminense	134,200 000	10 000	1 000 July 1881
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All	All Albano	18,446 740	20 000	5 000 Dec. 1878
4,000,000	20,000	All	1,000	All	All Mercantile	10,000 000	27 000	2 000 July 1881
MARKETS								
500,000\$	2,500	All	200\$	All	All Gloria	70,000 000	40 000	1 400 July 1881
300,000	1,500	All	200	All	All Harmonia	100 000	3 000	Dec. 1876
300,000	1,500	All	200	All	All Mercado Niteroyense	900 000	7 000	3 1/2% June 1880
CAR COMPANIES								
750,000\$	3,750	All	200\$	All	All Rio de Janeiro	280 000	10 1/2%	May 1881
750,000	3,750	All	200	All	All Niteroy	60 000	2 1/2%	April 1881
MISCELLANEOUS								
600,000\$	3,000	All	200\$	All	All Transportes Marit. de S. V.	120,000 000	100 000	3\$000 July 1881
600,000	3,000	All	200	All	All Bonds Maritimos	110 000	6 000	Jan. 1880
10,000,000	50,000	All	200	All	All Docas de Pedro II.	135 000	4 000	Jan. 1880
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All	All Uniao Industrial	212 000	2 000	July 1881
400,000	2,000	All	200	All	All Florestal Fluminense	2 000	2 000	July 1881
300,000	1,500	All	200	All	All Melhoramentos de S. V.	58,793 127	180 000	8 000 July 1881
1,200,000	6,000	All	200	All	All Carregens Fluminense	20,000 000	120 000	8 000 July 1881
3,000,000	15,000	All	200	All	All Commercio e Lavagem	1 000	1 000	interest July 1881
400,000	2,000	All	200	All	All Economica (lavanderia)	3 000	3 000	July 1881
3,000,000	15,000	All	200	All	All Associação Commercial	37,866 000	83 000	6 500 July 1881
800,000	4,000	All	200	All	All Trilho Fluminense	208,497 495	200 000	5 000 July 1881
1,800,000	9,000	All	200	All	All Minas de Capivara	134,870 000	5 000	Dec. 1879
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All	All Architectonica	100 000	100 000	July 1881
4,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	All Petropolitana	100 000	100 000	July 1881
400,000	2,000	All	200	All	All Economica Avulsa	30 000	30 000	July 1881
400,000	2,000	All	200	All	All Indus. Flum. (distillacao)	30 000	30 000	July 1881
400,000	2,000	All	200	All	All Pastoral Agricola e Industrial	30 000	30 000	July 1881
10,000,000	50,000	All	200	All	All Manuf. demat. para cost.	100 000	100 000	July 1881
500,000	2,500	All	200	All	All Centro de Quimica	100 000	100 000	July 1881
700,000	3,500	All	200	All	All ob. obligacoes	204 000	8 500	May 1881
9,000,000	45,000	All	200	All	All Servicos Maritimos	260,000	260,000	July 1881

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THE RIO NEWS

— 1882 —

With the closing of the present year, the publishers of "The Rio News" beg leave to call the attention of its friends to the work which it has already accomplished, as a basis for the renewal of their patronage and friendly interest during the coming year.

In the brief time since the adoption of its present form and policy, "The News" has steadily gained in public esteem and influence. It has more than met the expectations of its friends at the outset, and it has disappointed no one by taking one single step backward.

The difficulty of winning and holding such a position will be fully recognized by all who have undertaken to compile Brazilian political and commercial news for an English-reading public. The repeated failures in years past, and the defective character of even the most successful of English journals, is ample proof of this. That "The News" has succeeded so well is not owing to any decrease in the number and character of these difficulties, but rather to the policy pursued of dealing with all questions frankly and impartially.

In the year now approaching "The News" will continue the same policy. As a commercial newspaper it will aim to give its readers a full and correct report of the markets and to keep them accurately informed in all matters affecting commercial and financial transactions. In this sense it will consider it a duty to encourage every enterprise or influence which will tend to extend and strengthen commerce and investment; and to criticize and condemn every act, or proposition, or influence which may have a contrary tendency.

In Brazilian industrial affairs, which are to occupy so large a part of public attention within the next few years, "The News" will offer its hearty support to every legitimate effort for their development, but will support none which can only be built up at the expense of all others.

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THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and European mails.

In entering upon its eighth volume—the third under its present title and management—the publishers of THE NEWS beg leave to state that the same policy which has thus far been so successful in its editorial management, will be continued in the future without change. The results of this independent and impartial policy have been so highly satisfactory and the encouragement for its continuance has been so general, that the publishers have been able to increase its size by one-third and to realize other improvements of great value to all business men interested in Brazilian trade.

The policy of THE NEWS will continue to be that of strict independence and impartiality. It will seek to obtain the earliest and most reliable information on all commercial topics, and to incorporate all statistical information in such a manner as to give it a permanent value for reference. Its reports for the port of Rio de Janeiro will be made by men who are recognized experts in their several branches of the business. No pains will be spared in making these reports thoroughly accurate and reliable. The absence of regular newspaper summaries of the trade of other Brazilian ports has thus far prevented THE NEWS from keeping its readers fully informed on that subject. It is hoped that the difficulties in the way of accomplishing this purpose will soon be overcome, after which regular reports from all the leading ports of the empire will be given. In its general news columns and in its discussions of political and current topics THE NEWS will seek to keep its readers thoroughly informed and, to that end, to present every subject in a true light. Its purpose is simply to keep its readers—men whose capital is invested or whose business is located in Brazil—cognizant of every important event, of the general drift of political and social affairs, of the state of the markets, and of every occurrence which might affect the progress of business or the security and permanency of investments.

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